

In the Ashland District the negroes are so numerous that they will be able almost, if not quite, to counterbalance the Democratic majority. In that District Wm. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney mainly because he had expressed himself favorably to granting to the negro the right to testify in the State Courts; and not long after he found it convenient to give up the editorship of the Lexington Observer & Reporter, we have always believed for the same reason. In a part of the same District ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, jr., obtained the regular Democratic nomination for State Senator, but during the canvass it was discovered that he favored negro testimony, and, though he subsequently consented to be governed by the wishes of his constituents on the subject, he was defeated by A. G. TALBOT, a bolting Democrat. With the single exception of the Danville Advocate, there was not a Democratic paper in the District that did not denounce the proposed change in the State laws relating to evidence, and denounce all who advocated the change. The same clap-trap was raised by all of them, that to give the negroes the right to testify in the State Courts would be the "cutting wedge to negro suffrage." The staunchest Democrats, the truest Conservatives, who favored the change, either as a matter of justice or from motives of policy, were hooted at and ostracized. At the time all this unreasonable and senseless clamor was going on we predicted that when the negroes were actually given the privilege of voting by the Radical Congress, those very men who thus derided those who favored the admission of their testimony, would be the most eager for their votes. The prediction has been completely verified. We believe that, with the exception of the *Yeoman*, there is not a Democratic paper in that District that is not diligently engaged in an endeavor to convince the negroes that "the Democrats are the negroes' best friends," and those editors who were loudest in denouncing the idea of giving them the right to testify are now the most eager to secure their votes. Among the most notable instances of this we observe the *Lexington Gazette*. The editor frankly—we had almost said unblushingly—avows that it is the purpose of the Democrats to get the votes of all the negroes who can be either bought or persuaded. It is not improbable that as one of the means of persuasion the negro will be assured that the Legislature will at its next session do what ought to have been done some years ago—admit negro testimony into the State Courts. We expect to see the *Lexington Gazette* advance that far during the coming summer. It will be only natural if, instead of negro testimony being the entering wedge to negro suffrage, negro suffrage shall prove the entering wedge to negro testimony. The Democrats cannot ask the negroes for their votes and at the same time refuse to admit their testimony into the State Courts. It would have been more graceful had the Democrats from a sense of justice and right done that which they will now be compelled to do to secure votes. If the *Lexington Gazette* should take a step still further in advance, and urge the admission of the negroes to a participation in the benefits of the school fund, in separate schools, of course, it will not much surprise us. If the Democrats find themselves very hard run for votes this advance may be set down as a forgone conclusion.

The resolution to amend the Massachusetts Constitution, by abolishing the reading and writing qualification of voters, passed the lower House of that State on Thursday.

The letter from Senator McCreery which we published in another column will attract general attention throughout Kentucky. There can be hardly a doubt that the slander that McCreery had recommended Gen. Burbridge to office was diligently circulated by Gov. Stevenson and his friends to the disadvantage of McCreery. It is probable that the report influenced and was intended to influence the Senatorial election in Stevenson's favor. The letter of McCreery in the absence of further explanation from Stevenson, places the latter in a most awkward situation; and we own that we do not see what explanation the Governor can make that will relieve the situation of its awkwardness. As it stands it is the prettiest of quarrels. We beg leave, however, to relieve our readers of any apprehension they may have that a fight between McCreery and Stevenson will grow out of the controversy. Such a ridiculous idea was thrown out by an anonymous correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial but its absurdity was apparent on the face of it. The letter of Col. Jones meant fight, but no one having yet lifted the challenge we presume it will be permitted to rest where it was.

BUTLER proposes to introduce a bill abolishing the income tax. He proposes to substitute a tax assessing five per cent, of the interest on investments, and also legacy duties are to be collected by stamps. The mode of collecting the tax on whiskey and tobacco is to be changed.

We deem it proper to state, that we learn from T. C. Campbell that the consultation between McMillan and himself had reference to a business matter between them and not in any wise to Mr. Halbert. Our object in mentioning the intimation to us that Campbell had in his testimony contradicted his own written statement was merely to show our motive in going before the Grand Jury a second time, and not to indicate our belief that the intimation was true. We knew that Campbell would swear to his own written statement, which told the whole truth, and we were determined that the Grand Jury should not screen themselves for failing to do their duty on account of any real or pretended misapprehensions of the character of his testimony.

The bill repealing the New York registration law, except of New York City, has passed the Senate of that State. Also the bill removing disabilities from colored voters.

Two of the legal-tenders cases before the Supreme Court have been withdrawn, by mutual consent and upon the remaining one—the Hepburn case—the Court has decided not to re-open the argument, so the case remains as at first decided.

The Senate Committee on Commerce having carefully considered the project on Thursday, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad. The bill is the same as that introduced by Senator FIERMAN, several weeks ago, naming several corporations in the States of Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The friends of Governor STEVENSON desire it to be made known that he is absent from Frankfort upon private business of an absorbing character. A reply to the letter of Senator McCreery is promised immediately on his return to the State capital. Meanwhile a suspension of judgment is very naturally asked, and will, doubtless, be very generally conceded by the public.

The Louisville Commercial says: We learn from the best authority that there is no foundation for the rumor current in Newport and Frankfort that a duel is on the tapis between Representative JONES and Col. HAWKINS, of this city, growing out of Mr. JONES' card in the *Courier-Journal*. The gentlemen are warm personal friends, and the statement in our dispatches that Col. HAWKINS had caused to be aggrieved by the terms of Mr. JONES' card has, we are assured, no foundation.

General GEORGE C. GAITHER, who recently resigned his position as Secretary and disbursing agent of the Mexican Claims Commission, publishes a card, giving his reasons for resigning. He says Caleb Cushing has managed to get the entire management of the concern, and to draw money fraudulently from the Treasury for his personal benefit. GAITHER protested against it because complaints were made by high officials that the expenses were upon an extravagant scale, and he did not think Mr. CUSHING's heavy personal expenses should be paid by the Government, to the exclusion of the American member of the Commission. He was not sustained, in his action, and therefore resigned.

DUCHESS DE BERRI.

Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchesse de Berri, whose death is reported by cable, was a daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and was born on the 5th of November, 1798. On the 17th of April, 1816, she married Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke de Berri, who was assassinated on the 13th of February, 1820. Seven months after his death she gave birth to a son, the present pretender to the throne of France. When the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, she resolved to leave the Tuileries and go to the headquarters of the insurgents with her son, hoping that by this step she would preserve the throne to the family. She was forcibly prevented. With the other members of the family she went into exile, but returned in 1832 to head the abortive insurrection of Le Vendee. Betrayed by an infamous scoundrel she was captured by the authorities and confined in the Castle of Blaye and held there until, her pregnancy becoming known, she was forced to sign a declaration of having married the Count of Campo-Franco. She was released and ever after lived in exile. The Duchess was a woman of great ability and of masculine courage. In her youth she was noted for the beauty of her person.

MEDICINE IN ITS RELATION TO SPIRIT.

[Dr. Acland's address before the British Medical Association.]

The reason why an over-prudent man would avoid allusion to such beliefs, is that he dreads to entangle himself in the maze of angry controversy which not only surrounds, but is the essence of any other sort of controversy, not between creeds permanently opposed, as the creeds of Buddhism, of Islam, and Christendom, but fends in the bosom of the same religion, and even in the same church, avoid considering our own relation to spiritual beliefs, lies in the fundamental facts, that we are ourselves men like other men, and that we stand in a closer and more real relation to man as man than does any other class of the commonwealth. It has indeed been said, "Ubi tu mediis, ibi duo Athei." The recent attacks by the Cardinals in the French Senate on the faculty of Medicine show that the charge conveyed in this aphorism is not forgotten in France. Signs of the same notion are not wanting in this country. What is the fact? The fact seems to be that the members of the Medical Profession are in their lives not less religious than the average of the society in which they live. As a body they are calm, earnest men, who mingle little, perhaps too little, in questions of the day, and seldom with violence. Religious enthusiasm is rare with them, fanaticism is generally absent; and on the whole it may be said that as a Profession they stand aloof from religious controversy. * * * There are none who know so much of the reality of man's nature, its phenomena, its conditions, its pains, its privileges. To the Physician the bodily nature is sacred in its beauty and in its hideousness, in its formation and growth, decay and dissolution. * * * All this, and much more, our Profession sees as phenomena. These and all the contrasts which poets and preachers point, are present to us under all phases, in every circumstance of race and creed, of temptation caused either by want or by luxury and power, or temperament engendered by any of these conditions, modifying, as you know both disease and the remedies it requires.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We have just learned through Dr. A. C. Stuart that the wife of a man by the name of Bryant, living on Hardicks creek, near the Powell and Clark river, left her husband about three weeks since, the cause of which we did not learn, and went to her father's in the same neighborhood. On Friday night last, Bryant went to where she was and demanded an interview, which was refused at first, but after some persuasion on the part of the father, she consented, and he went to the bed, she having retired, and in the same room with her father.

As soon as he approached near enough to the bed he clapped his hand upon her mouth and stabbed her three times with a Bowie knife, killing her almost instantly. After committing the awful deed he attempted to run, but was shot by the father in the shoulder and captured. He passed through this place in charge of the proper authorities yesterday, on the way to the Lexington Jail, Stanton not being considered sufficiently safe. *Clarke Democrat.*

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

The Appeals to the United States Supreme Court, Dismissed—Re-argument of *Hepburn vs. United States*. Announced Decision stands as law until the next Session of the Court.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1870. In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning Mr. Chaffield, of the counsel for the appellants in the case of *Hepburn vs. United States*, declared the appellants had determined their own appeals in these cases, and therefore moved to dismiss them and filed notice of withdrawal. These were present Attorney General Hoar, the United States, and Messrs. Chaffield, McPherson and Merriam for the appellants. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter was also in court to leave to discuss the legal tender question if heard. After the motion was made to dismiss, Attorney General Hoar expressed his opposition to it, but desired, in case the Court declined to dismiss these appeals, to grant the motion he made last week to rehear Mr. Potter's *Hepburn vs. Griswold*, which was still undecided. He urged the argument ought to be heard, involving so many important interests, and especially in view of the fact that the amendment of the constitution has ratified the legal tender act of Congress, and the validity of this issue of the public debt to the full measure of its legal tender quality could no longer be questioned in the courts.

Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the rights of the appellants to withdraw the appeals, and asked for reasons. After a brief conversation among the Judges and Chief Justice announced that the Court would retire for consultation, which they accordingly did. They returned in a few minutes, when the chief justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the court as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the court had determined to hear the motion of the Attorney General for a rehearing in the *Hepburn* and *Griswold* cases. This is the case in which the court heretofore decided that the legal tender act was invalid as to its effect on the currency. The Chief Justice said the reason why the hearing was denied was that none of the four Judges now on the bench who concurred in the opinion in that case desired to have the case reheard, and none of the court, without the consent of some one of the Judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard.

Justice Bradley said according to the practice to which he had been accustomed an appeal on a writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party, but as the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise he had yielded to the wishes of the appellees.

In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn (that of O. B. and A. S. Latham vs. The United States) the Court of Claims had ruled, as a conclusion law, that the United States claims offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, whether due under the special contracts set forth in the petition or in any other manner whatever. The special contracts above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1855 and 1856, agreed on behalf of the United States to pay to the Lathams gold and lawful money of the coin of the United States, as above stated. Upon the calling of these cases this morning the counsel for the appellants, instead of proceeding to argue in support of their appeal, moved to dismiss the same, so that the judgment of the court of claims, including the point above stated, remained undisturbed as a valid judgment of the law of the land.

The action of the Supreme Court to-day in dismissing the legal tender cases upon the motion of counsel for plaintiffs does not finally dispose of the question at issue. It merely postpones the question until the next term of the court, when a new case, similar to the one dismissed, will come up for argument. The announced decision of the court stands, however, as law until the next session of the court or until the other side is disposed of. Chief Justice Chase to-day announced that the Supreme Court would adjourn for the term, or to some further day to be named, on Saturday, the 30th of April, and that all motions for the next week be heard on the 21st, after which day no arguments will be heard.

The Income Tax—How Butler Proposes to Regulate the Great American Nuisance.

The following is the resolution which Gen. Butler proposes to offer in the House: *Resolved, &c.* That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to prepare and bring in a bill abolishing the income tax as now provided by law, and instead thereof assess a tax of five per cent, of the interest paid upon all invested capital, whether in bonds of railroad, insurance or other incorporated companies, or of towns, counties, cities, States, or nation, providing for its payment into the Treasury of the United States under such guards and regulations as may be proper by whoever shall pay such interest to the holder thereof and to be deducted therefrom; also, upon all loans, however secured, having a longer time to run than one year, or that are renewed for a longer time than that period, by the deduction of five per cent, of the interest thereon, to be paid into the Treasury by the payer thereof; also, five per cent, upon all individuals of all incorporated or joint stock companies, such as banks, insurance companies and railroads and others, by causing to be retained by the company and paid into the Treasury five per cent, thereof; also, upon all mortgages and leases of lands and tenements, five per cent, to be deducted by the payer of the interest upon such mortgages and the rent under such leases; also a tax of one per cent, on all property, or estates in succession, legacies, or deeds of gift for other than charitable purposes, on the inventoried or appraised value thereof in the settlement of such estates, if the property descends, is divided or given to the next in blood not of a collateral branch, three per cent, in case any property is bequeathed, descends or is given to one of a collateral branch and five per cent, in case the property or estate is divided or given to a stranger, or to a corporation not eleemosynary in its character and free to all without price, which tax is to be collected by the Judge, surrogate or other officer setting the estate when the accounts are passed or settled, and paid by him into the Treasury of the United States; also providing in addition to the stamps now required by law a stamp equal to one per cent, of the interest upon all loans not before mentioned, however the same may be secured, the amount thereof to be deducted from the interest thereof made by any individual or corporation; also that every railroad ticket, telegraph message, and express package shall have a stamp of five cents each; also to establish such taxes upon the manufacture, keeping, and sale of spirituous and fermented liquors as they may deem just and proper, and also upon the manufacture and sale of tobacco in all its forms; also to abolish the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue, establishing such other offices for the collection of the tax on whiskey and tobacco as may be necessary; also repealing all other internal taxation whatever.

In January last, the wife of a Mr. Graver, living in Lewis county, Mo., left her husband and came to Owen county, Ky., with a young man by the name of Romans, bringing with them one of her children, a little boy three years old. These runaway parties had so completely eluded pursuit as to leave their tracks covered with mystery. But, as "murder will out," a lucky letter came into the neighborhood of Graves' Mill, Ky., which gave a link in the mysterious chain of the whereabouts of the runaways, and last Friday, a friend of said Graves, Rev. W. Wright, came from Missouri, with lawful authority, used out a writ of habeas corpus at Owen, and took the child from his unfaithful mother, and has gone on with the little boy to his father in Missouri. *Lex. Observer.*

MARRIED.

BATEMAN—PERKINS. In Germanand, on the 11th inst., by Elder Walden, Mr. Joseph Bateman, of Mason county, to Miss Ora Perkins, of Elizabethtown, Franklin county.

HARIN—KINCART. On Thursday, 14th inst., by Rev. Jesse Hughes, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. Harin, to Miss Mary J. Kincart.

MCNAMARA—BEVARD. On Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. Jno. McKim, at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Bevard, Mr. James McNamara, of Madison county, to Miss Mary J. Bevard.

DINGER—KEYS. At 2 o'clock, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Geo. Moore, Mr. Henry Dinger, of Madison county, to Miss Mary J. Keys.

MINER—MAGOWAN. April 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. Frank, Mr. John L. Miner, of Madison county, to Miss Mary J. Magowan.

Crop and Market Reports.

WHEAT.—Receipts were light at Chicago, and the stock of wheat was reduced 281,806 bushels during the week ending Saturday evening, April 9. There is also a reduction, but not so large, in New York. The receipts in New York, as given by the World, from Jan. 1, to April 12, were 1,134,557 bu.; same period in 1869 they were 1,519,410 bu. The exports during this period were 2,514,693 bu., same time last year they were 2,383,894 bushels.

There is little change in the prospects for the coming crop. The spring has been rather favorable, but more so in not doing further damage, than in improving wheat already injured. Still it is possible that considerable wheat, recently looking very bad, will largely improve if the weather continues favorable.

In California, the "San Francisco Market Review" says "the receipts of grain from the interior are small, from which we are inclined to believe that there is no considerable amount of surplus wheat yet remaining in the State." There is more in Oregon, but "the quantity to come forward there, as well as in this State will be governed entirely by the price paid; if high, there may be considerable; if not high, the amount will be in proportion to the price paid." Those still having wheat are the wealthy holders who will not sell until the prices suit.

In England, the Mark Lane Express, March 28, says:

"Another wintry visit was paid us on Tuesday night, after five days' promise of spring, and the temperature remained low through the week. Sharp and sudden frosts now are, however, becoming infrequent, as to their influence on the wheat, they cannot be far from able, and at any rate, this late season is pushed further back, and the later we get our harvest, the more it is exposed. Those first three months of the year, however, have been but a steady progress ahead; and last year, which was a bad one for cereals, may be the commencement of a cycle of the same kind. If so, the foreign stocks, now so abundant, will speedily disappear, and at least average rates may be reckoned on if not more. Yet we see, by this week's returns, the sales of wheat have exceeded those of last year by 17,521 net bushels, and the consequence of the late advance, of which, small as it was, farmers were glad to avail themselves, rather than risk any further competition with excessive importations, may be more clearly seen by a reference to the Board of Trade returns, and the relative state of the stocks and crops of the United Kingdom, taking the results of the last three years, thus:

WHEAT IMPORTED.

1857-58, 3,161,522 qrs.—A deficient crop.
1868-59, 2,541,522 qrs.—One of the best crops ever reaped.
1869-70, 2,161,159 qrs.—Crop 1-5th deficient.

Now, relative to these years, it is well known that although the harvest of 1869 was a month at least earlier than usual, so completely was the stock of wheat run out that the new crop was begun upon as soon as it was fairly harvested; that it commenced with a very high price, which, notwithstanding the largeness of the produce and the importation of upwards of 84 million quarters was sustained, comparatively up to the close of the season, or the 31st of August, 1869; that at that period there was not upon an average stock of old English or foreign wheat on hand, whilst the crop was confessedly a deficient one to the extent of one-fifth; and therefore, that the importation of 161 millions (in round numbers) in 1869, being in excess of that of 1868 to the extent of 1,872,307 qrs., cannot be the cause of the depression on the market, but that it arises from the very cause, the early harvest, of which is the large arrivals during the last four months of the year, and these coming also upon the back of harvest, the deficiency of which would not be felt at that early period of the season.

By this it is seen that in England wheat was used up very close at the harvest of 1868, although that harvest was one month earlier than the average; that at the last harvest, notwithstanding the repeated assertions that there was an over supply, there was only an average stock on hand; while now, with the crop one-fifth short of an average and a strong prospect of a late harvest, that may require several million bushels to supply the deficiency from this cause, it is not impossible that with a late wet harvest all the wheat will yet be wanted, but the necessity is not so great. True there is much said about the immediate supplies expected from Russia and the United States; but this is the usual talk that more than anything else has served to depress the market, and the fact is that it is not very surprising if wheat is used up as close at the coming harvest as it is prudent that it should be.

The sensation report, mentioned last week about the heavy receipt (according to the Baltimore &c. The Mark Lane Express says the Baltic was then, March 28, just upon, and that supplies may be expected, in England the last of April or first of May, instead of early in April as reported. But this is not near the truth as most of the reports of this kind.

Pope Pius IX. of Jewish Descent.

A correspondent of the Vienna *Tagblatt* reports that the Mastais—the family of the present Pope—are Jews of the purest blood and of the most distinguished lineage. They explain the secret affection of the Pope for the Jews, and the ready zeal with which he removed the barriers of the ghetto soon after his accession to the Papal chair. The same obtained the title of Count through marriage, from Countess Forretti, mother of Pius IX, who was a descendant of an ancient family of Sinigaglia. This Countess Forretti married the son of a converted Jew from Sinigaglia. Many Confessions of the present Cardinal Consolini, according to others his brother, published after the election of the present Pope, a work about the Jewish descent of the family of Mastais. The Mastais could never forgive the publication of the genealogy of their house. One of the first acts of the new Pope was the removal of Consolini from all honorary offices, and not by mail. Recent acts of Private disease cured in three days. No charge until cured. All confidential. Board and nursing furnished. Our Female Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price \$5. *no 21*

THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY.—In the spring of the year nature demands an assistant, in driving out the morbid substance collected in the blood, which is sure to generate bilious complaints and derange the entire human system. The only remedy adapted in cases of this character is MISHLE'S Herb Bitters, which thoroughly purifies the blood, corrects all the irregularities of the system, re-invigorates the general constitution, and produces perfect health and good spirits where now is general debility, nervousness, etc. For all diseases arising from impurities of the blood MISHLE'S Herb Bitters is pronounced by the highest medical authorities the most certain, speedy and agreeable remedy extant. Thousands have tested its efficacy, and declare it to be the greatest assistant in nature in her conflict with disease, that the light of science has ever brought to our knowledge.

Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., proprietors, Lancaster, Pa. 13

JOB PRINTING

At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE

IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[Corrected every other day.]

BREWSX—	Prime yellow per lb.	30
BEANS—	Choice navy	\$2 50/30
BUTTER—	Choice	30/32
BAGGING—	Kentucky, 2 lb.	23/25/30
COTTON—	Middling	22
CANDLES—	Rope, per lb.	36/38
COFFEE—	Star, car, per lb.	20/27
EGGS—	Factor, per lb.	15/16/16
CHEESE—	Shippers count, per dozen	17
FISH—	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl.	\$31/32
FLOUR—	Fancy per bbl.	\$5 75/60
FEATHERS—	White, prime to choice lb.	70/75
GRAIN—	Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white	1.20/125
	Barley	50/55
	Oats, white	55/56
HEMP—	Double Dressed Ky. per lb.	12 1/2
HIDES—	Green, per lb.	75/85
HAY—	Well pressed, per lb.	9/10
MOLASSES—	Tight pressed, per tun	\$17/18
MESS POUL—	New Orleans, per gallon	75/80
	Extra golden syrup, per gal.	\$10/11
HAMS—	Prime city	\$28 50
LARD—	Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb.	17/18
SEED—	Prime city per lb.	16
	Clover, per lb.	15/16/16
	Timothy, per bush.	\$2 50/25
	Flax, per bush.	\$1 80/85
	Mustard, per lb.	7 1/2
	Canary, per lb.	9/10
	Red top, 14 lb per bush.	\$7 50/80
	Orchard 14 lb per bush.	\$7 50/80
SALT—	Kanawha, per bbl.	2 25
SUGARS—	New Orleans per lb.	13/14/15
	New Orleans clarified	10/11
	Porto Rico	12/13/15
	Cuba	13/14/15
	Demarara	13/14/15
	Crushed per lb.	13/14/15
	Powdered, per lb.	17/18/19
	Crushed per lb.	13/14/15
	A Coffee, per lb.	13/14/15
	B Coffee, per lb.	12/13/14
	Natural, per lb.	12/13/14
	Yellow, per lb.	11/12/13
TOBACCO—	VIRGINIA LEAF.	
	Lump, per pound	4 50/50
	Shag, per lb.	85/90/95
	Fine leaf, per lb.	13/15
	New York cut, per lb.	13/15
	Frozen Trash, per lb.	4 00/50
	Medium leaf, per lb.	10/12
	Good leaf, per lb.	13/16
	Fine leaf, per lb.	16/20
	Selections, bright, per lb.	25/30
	10's, 12's, and 14's, dark	50/60
	10's, 12's, and 14's, bright	50/60
	Dark, per lb.	30/35
	Cut and Dry Smoking	70/80/85
	Fine cut, chewing	70/80/85
	Bright, common	60/70
	Medium, medium	50/60
	Pounds, fine	65/70/75
	Kentucky Twist	25/30

Mayville Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY R. GRAY & Co.

Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.

Pipe leaf, per lb.....	
Selections, bright, per lb.....	
MANUFACTURED.	
10's, $\frac{1}{4}$'s, and $\frac{1}{2}$'s, dark.....	
10's, $\frac{1}{4}$'s, and $\frac{1}{2}$'s, bright.....	
Damaged.....	
Cut and Dry Smoking.....	
Fine cut, chewing.....	
Bright Pounds, common.....	
Pounds, medium.....	
Pounds, fine.....	
Kentucky Twist.....	

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reprieved.—The negro man whose execution was to have taken place on Friday last, at Flemingsburg, has been reprieved.

Sale of Land.—Judge Savage sold his farm, near Washington, containing 198 acres, to Samuel Bramble for \$90 per acre.

Mr. Thomas J. Young, Jr., a son, we believe of John D. Young, is now the local editor of the *Owingsville Inquirer*.

Fair Exchange.—Mrs. E. Heiser & Son offer to exchange groceries for damaged postage currency.

The ferry-boat, Ripley, towed to one of the grades in the 5th Ward, a boat-load of Cord wood from some point below Maysville to be used to burn the brick kiln in the 3rd Ward.

The City Council of Louisville have paid Isaac Caldwell the sum of \$2,000 for his services as attorney in preventing the passage of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill by the Kentucky Legislature.

An Attachment was on Friday issued and levied on the assignment of A. Cramer to Alf. Cochran by the Camp Hat and Fur Company of Cincinnati. The amount covered is nearly \$500.

Bank Stock.—Thomas N. Lindsey, President of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky bought from the Odd Fellows of Maysville, thirty-one shares of the stock of that bank at the rate of ninety-four cents on the dollar.

Sale of Property.—Mr. Thomas A. Ross sold his house and lot on the hill side on German town pike to Mrs. E. Heiser & Son for \$2,500, one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest on the deferred payments.

We learn that Mr. M. J. Chase contemplates leasing the premises of Charles Phister, on Third street, for a lumber yard. There is also some talk of the erection of another planing mill by Mr. Chase.

Failed.—Mr. A. Cramer has made an assignment to Alf. Cochran for the benefit of his creditors. He had but recently moved into the handsome store on Sutton street, owned by Mr. Cochran.

Discontinued.—The Military Department of the Cumberland, embracing Kentucky, has been discontinued, and Gen. St. George Cook who has been in command, has been assigned to the department of the Lakes.

We learn from the Clark County Democrat that Geo. H. Pendleton has written a letter, pledging that the Kentucky Central will finish the road to Richmond, if \$900,000 be raised from the counties of Bourbon, Madison and Clark, and other sources.

We have received the "Annual" published by Hudson & Menet, advertising agents, New York City. It is a well printed book of more than two hundred pages, and contains much information valuable to advertisers. Our business intercourse with the firm has always been pleasant.

The Moon.—This satellite of ours, now in the full, or slowly waning, is in perigee, the nearest point of its orbit to the earth, and much nearer than for twenty years past. This gives it the appearance of being much larger than usual, while it is actually nearer to us than it will be again in a hundred years.

Attempted Suicide.—Elijah Cooper an emigrant, of S. S. Miner, Boot and Shoe manufacturer, attempted to shove off his "mortal coil" by taking Oxalic acid, he has tried several times before to take his own life. He was in a very critical condition when last heard from.

Northern Fruit.—We learn that the prospects of an apple crop this year has not been injured by the cold snaps with which we have been visited since the middle of February, and we are also assured that the peach crop has not been seriously damaged as we feared a few weeks ago.

Heirs to an Estate Wanted.—The mother and other heirs of Amos Garrett Davis, formerly of Maysville, but recently of Mendocino county, California, will receive information greatly to their advantage by applying to or addressing W. P. Coons, at his office in this city. It is supposed the mother resides in Maysville. City papers copy and charge Wm. P. Coons.

Religious.—An interesting meeting has just closed at the M. E. Church, South, in this city. Rev. J. Rand, in charge, was assisted for more than a week by Rev. J. C. Morris, of Paris, who preached with great acceptability to the large congregations which attended from night to night. Thirty-five were added to the Church. They were received into the Church on last Sabbath morning by the pastor.

New Goods—Low Prices.—D. S. Lane requests us to inform the people that he will shortly receive the handsome goods ever brought to Maysville. D. D. Duty will go to New York for the purpose of purchasing the stock at the present low prices, and Mr. Lane intends to astonish the multitude with the excellence of his goods of all descriptions as well as with their cheapness. Reserve your purchases until his splendid stock arrives and then buy liberally.

The Right Spirit.—Messrs. Owens & Barkley, the popular hardware merchants of this city, request us to let the people know that they will receive the Railroad scrip, or short bonds, at their full face value, as cash payment for all goods bought from them at retail. To such purchasers they will sell at their regular cash prices. Their stock embraces everything in the hardware and cutlery line, agricultural implements, and a large assortment of boots and shoes.

Radical Party.—The Radical Party of Fleming county, nominated the following ticket last Saturday for County officers, viz: For County Judge—Wm. T. Dudley. For County Attorney—Wm. H. Cord. For County Clerk—L. F. Warder. For Sheriff—Ben. Bots. For Assessor—Alvin Burns. For Coroner—Leforge. For Surveyor—Thomas Sweet.

Pure Whisky.—We have on a number of occasions called special attention to the purity of the whisky manufactured by Pogue, Duke & Co. of this city, and to its value as a medicinal agent. The following from the *Medical Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, is the very best and highest authority on the subject, viz:

For medical purposes we believe we can recommend the Southern whisky manufactured by Pogue, Duke & Co., Maysville, Ky., as purer than any other with which we are acquainted. It is highly recommended by the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and by Drs. Robert & Bartholow, who have examined the peculiar method of distillation adopted by that firm, and consider that it secures unusual purity and freedom from acid oils. Medicines which with a first class article will not try this.

It is said that the capitalists of Chicago have expended nearly one million of dollars in bringing the Elgin Watch Factory to its present state of perfection. They now have the finest and most completely equipped factory in the world, and are receiving profitable returns from their investment. Great credit is certainly due to the men who inaugurated this enterprise, and who have stood by it for the past six years, until it has been made a success.

Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.—The greater part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is in active operation, and a force of seven thousand men is engaged on the construction of the remainder. This road, it is claimed, when completed from the James river to the Big Sandy, with the Ohio, will afford a cheap and reliable route for products of the West and South-west to the seaboard, and a quick passenger travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky, which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centers of Mississippi Valley and the Pacific railroads.

Beverly A. Hicks, Esq., a famous old Virginia schoolmaster and farmer, recently of Fayette county, Ky., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Todd, near Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky., of congestion of the lungs, on the 21st March last, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Hicks was for a number of years principal of Lafayette Seminary, a well ordered and successful boarding school in Fayette county, where hundreds of young men were educated, who are now occupying prominent positions throughout the South and West. He was a thorough English scholar, an excellent scribe, an admirable disciplinarian, a capital manager of unruly boys, a highly esteemed and influential citizen—and a man of fine conversational and writing ability. Beloved and respected by all, sustained and cheered by an unclouded Christian faith, he waited for the approach of death, and went, at last.

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dream?"

Koskoo.—This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtue, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of the blood, liver diseases, &c.

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Professor R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E. Medical College, City of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This is, we believe, the first instance where such medicine have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit on the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also puts "Koskoo" in the van of all other medicines of the present day.

Income Tax.—In regard to the question as to whether the collection of the income tax for 1870 is legally collectable, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The act of June 13th, 1869, extending the income tax, provides thus: 'That the tax on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of May, and be due and payable on the first day of June, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer.' The times of levy and collection were changed by the Act of March 2, 1868, to March 1 and April 1, leaving the same phraseology as to the expiration of the tax. Therefore it seems plain to us that the words of the act enforce the payment this year, 1870, and no longer."

The Paris Citizen. of Tuesday, says: Gen. John C. Breckinridge reached here last night. He spoke yesterday in Winchester in favor of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. The audience was composed of about one-third negroes, all of whom seemed to manifest the deepest interest on the subject. Gen. B. inclines to the belief that both the Big Sandy and Richmond projects will carry. He favors the construction of both roads. Chas. Egin-ton also spoke in favor of the Big Sandy, and Mr. Caperton, and Rev. (Gen.) Green Clay Smith, of Madison, in favor of the Paris and Richmond road. The friends of each road are active, and the colored element will exercise an almost controlling influence in the result.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of Saturday last says: Mr. Henry T. Stanton, of Maysville, delighted a selected and appreciative audience at Weisiger Hall, last evening, with an admirable selection from his own poetical compositions. Mr. Stanton has a voice which is both feeling and flexible, and reads with good taste. "Type and Time" and "Heart Lessons" and "The Old Clay Pipe" were received with loudest applause. The entertainment was in every respect cultivated and agreeable, and Mr. Stanton retired from the platform with a reputation decidedly augmented in the mind of every one of his hearers. He goes hence to Frankfort, where he will not fail to be cordially received. He is a poet of whom Kentucky has every reason to be proud. He is a gentleman, politician and writer who is respected wherever he is known.

The Grand Kentucky Prize Scheme.—Our readers will equally rejoice with us to know that the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky to take charge of this enterprise have positively and irrevocably fixed the 4th day of July as the time when the drawing will take place at the Masonic temple in this city. The correspondence between the proprietors of the enterprise and the commissioners is published, and has the true ring of honest integrity, for which all these parties have ever been noted. These gentlemen stand foremost among the noble citizens of this grand Commonwealth, and we know their course will be universally approved by the public. The books of all agents, except at Louisville and Henderson, will be closed on the 25th day of June.

Minnesota As It Is.—This is the title of an interesting and valuable little volume placed upon our table by James Smith, bookseller and stationer of this city. It was written and prepared for the press by J. W. McClung, a native of Maysville, and a gentleman whom many of our readers will remember with affection and interest. Mr. McClung is now living in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he practices law. He was also for some time connected with the Democratic press of that city, and in this capacity achieved enviable distinction as a writer at once forcible and clear in thought and graceful in style and diction. In the volume before us Mr. McClung has performed his task well and thoroughly, grouping together in an attractive form an amount of information and valuable statistics not often compressed into so small a space. To persons proposing to invest in that State the book will be very useful. Minnesota presents many attractions for the pleasure tourists and the invalid, and the book abounds with information that ought to be in the possession of every one going West for other purpose. It is well printed in large, clear type, and is for sale at James Smith's bookstore, on Second street. We take pleasure in commending it to general perusal.

We find the following in the *Big Sandy Herald*:

Editors Herald: Two or three years ago this August, I can't remember which, a man mysteriously disappeared on the road from Grayson to Olive Hill, an account of which was published in the *Herald* and *Maysville Bulletin*. The story was told about this: The man was dressed in dark clothes, with an uncommon broad-brimmed, home-made straw hat, riding a large dapple grey mare, and carried saddle-packs with little brass locks on each side. He said he was connected with the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; he showed some gold in Grayson, and seemed to have plenty of money. He left Grayson going west, towards Olive Hill, and was passed by several citizens of West Carter, all of whom noticed his strange actions; and some said they thought him crazy. The last seen of him was about 10 miles from Grayson and 5 from Olive Hill, in a low swamp in the road, where he was passed by George W. Bond and William Dickenson; he was then leading his horse. About twenty minutes after, his horse came along the road by itself, and John S. Counts, who was talking to some one by the side of the road, saw the horse and the man when he came up and kept her and the saddle a week or so, when they were stolen from him. He spent near \$100 to try to find her but never succeeded. Many people thought that she was stolen by the same man, who had been drunk when he left her in the road, and that she left him.

If he was murdered no one in this section done it, but undoubtedly some one followed till they found him by himself, and that was their last chance, as he was near the thick settled country. The *Bulletin* afterwards learned that the man came back and all was right, but it was a very mysterious case. The reason why I revise this old story is this: Last Sunday a young man named Jake Ray, who is crippled with rheumatism so he has to walk on crutches, by the roadside and climbing around the caves and cliffs about one and a half miles from where the man was last seen. Jake climbed to one ledge and rested, and saw one high up by the roadside, and make, so he went up and there found a place that looked like the rocks had been placed and wedged in. He pulled out rocks till he found the skeleton of a man, in a dark, damp, &c., make some think it is that strange man. How it will turn out I can't say. The saddle-packs were not on the mare when she came to Counts, and if he was killed it was for money. More some other time. DIX.

It is with genuine pleasure that we lay before our readers the correspondence herewith appended fixing positively the drawing of prizes in the Henderson Land Sale. We have ourselves been cognizant of the difficulties which Mr. McClain has had to encounter in prosecuting the enterprise, and we are sure that the ticket-holders and our friends everywhere will rejoice with us that the obstacles are removed, and that we may now look for a successful consummation of the scheme in the brief time that remains. The tenacious integrity which the commissioners have displayed, in fully protecting the interests of both the ticket-holders and the proprietors of the enterprise, we think never before surpassed for honorable and straightforward dealing. Every dollar received for tickets has been held in trust by these gentlemen until the drawing should be completed and prizes delivered, or ready to be returned to any ticket-holder on surrender of his ticket. Incredible as it may seem, out of all the tickets sold less than two hundred have been returned. Public confidence in the honest management of the enterprise is unlimited, and the sale of tickets is each day steadily increasing. The intrinsic value of the prizes placed in the scheme was such that it would have been an act of gross injustice to the owner of them to force a drawing before the tickets were all sold, and we have no doubt but that this final action of the commissioners will cause a speedy sale of such as now remain.

LETTER OF MR. MCCLAIN.
HENDERSON, KY., March 28, 1870.
Messrs. Banks, Green, Glass, Elam, and Gentlemen: I am receiving letters daily from every part of the country asking when the drawing of prizes in the Land Sale will positively take place. I have been unable until within the last few days to make arrangements to prosecute the enterprise. Thankful to you and the public for the indulgence extended to me I hope you will be assured that the drawing will take place on the 4th day of July next, as I will then be ready, and will ask no further delay.

Your obedient servant,
WM. MCCLAIN.
REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
DEAR SIR: We are aware of the embarrassments under which you have labored in prosecuting your Land Sale. Doubtless the postponements of the drawing have had a tendency to make some persons lose confidence in the enterprise, but upon reflection all must come to the conclusion that no wrong is done to the ticket holders, as the rents of the farms for this and last year will go to those drawing them; and that you are the only one injured by the delay. We say the only one, that the drawing will take place on the 4th day of July next, unless prevented by unavoidable accidents; in which event there will not be a longer delay than ten days, when the drawing will positively take place. The books of all agents will be closed on the 25th day of June, except at Henderson and Louisville.

Very respectfully,
J. B. BANKS,
WM. S. HOLLOWAY,
R. T. GLASS,
W. S. ELAM,
GRANT GREEN.

"Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight." A work descriptive of the Mysteries, the Virtues, Vices, Splendors, and Crimes of the City of Paris—By James D. McCabe, Jr. National Publishing Co., Cincinnati.

The eagerness with which all Americans can spare the time and means, rush off to Paris every year, has become almost a national characteristic. Indeed this is not to be wondered at, for of all places in the world, Paris offers the greatest attractions to the lover of pleasure, and what people love pleasure so well as our own countrymen? The most interesting of cities displays to the novice its enchantments in two aspects so widely different, that the author shows us Paris in two different phases—"By Sunlight" and "By Gaslight." The quantity of serious and valuable history presented by this work, as connected with the various objects of interest in Paris, is immense. That of the Palaces and other public buildings is exhaustive and complete. The reader is made acquainted with all the proud triumphal monuments of the past and present eras. He is led through the grandest galleries of art, and the history and descriptions of the leading objects of sculpture and painting, are laid before him. He is introduced into the family of the Emperor, and carried through every phase of Parisian social life. He is led up to the garrets of the pretty Grisettes, and listens to the stories of their loves; and is made a confidant in the secret intrigues of the ladies of rank. He visits the queens of the *Demi-monde* in their gorgeous houses, and counts the lovers by their jewels. He luxuriates in the delicacies of French cooking and Parisian drinks, and smokes his cigarette at night on the glittering Boulevard. He is led by the hand through the dark and mysterious passages, the rogueries, villanies, and the frightful crimes of the city. He is amused, instructed, startled, thrilled, horrified by turns, and when he lays the book down, he feels that he has been to Paris, and that he has actually seen Paris for himself, and participated in person, in the scenes of which he has been reading. The book is illustrated with 150 splendid engravings, made in Paris by the best artists of France, under the personal supervision of the author. It is sold only by subscription.

Arm Broken.—Michael Swift, a boy aged eight or nine years old, had his arm broken above the elbow, on Saturday last. He was a number of other small boys was playing a game called "stealing the hat", and one of his playmates gave him a push and he fell against the curbstone and broke his arm. Doctor McGranaghan set the broken limb.

The negroes of Maysville were generally apprized that Hon. W. H. Wadsworth would address them at the Court House on the night of Tuesday last, but as the announcement had not been made through the newspapers we knew nothing of his purpose and cannot present to our readers the report of his remarks we might otherwise have written. The particular occasion of the speech was professedly the commemoration of the enforced adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, but, as it seems to us, really a part of the concerted movement to organize the negro vote in favor of the Radical party in time for the approaching election. The weaker vessels of the Radical party, who have for years vehemently protested that they were as far from being advocates of negro suffrage as the most ardent Democrat in the land, are rather coy of suddenly lauding the change brought about by force and fraud, and a bold spirit like Mr. Wadsworth is required to break the ice for them. The audience was not as large as some of those which formerly thronged the Court House to listen to Mr. Wadsworth in his brighter and better days. A fair proportion of whites were present, but they occupied the back seats, while the negroes proper crowded to the front. There were some notable exceptions to this rule, but it is not necessary to call the names of the few who rejoice in such distinction. Our information is that though Mr. Wadsworth protested to his friends that he was never before satisfied with his own political associations, yet his effort on Monday night was hardly so eloquent, nor yet as earnest and vehement, as on former occasions when, according to his own account, he secretly distrusted the justice of his cause. He spoke against any educational, intellectual or property qualification for electors or office holders, and in enforcing this opinion he related Dr. Franklin's anecdote of John Brown and his male. John Brown had a male, and as long as the male lived John Brown voted; but when the male died John Brown could no longer vote; hence the sage argued that it was the male and not John Brown that voted. Of course the audience were highly tickled at this relation, which convinced them thoroughly of the soundness of the argument. Another witty ally of Mr. Wadsworth was the declaration that he would rather be cured by a negro Doctor than be killed by a white one, from which it might be clearly deduced that the negroes were eminently qualified for the profession of medicine, while the whites labored under the disadvantage of natural disqualification, and it is needless to say that the audience applauded this more rapturously than any other part of his discourse. Mr. Wadsworth lauded the original New England Abolitionists as the greatest and best of their race; but he did not tell his audience that this estimation of the men was quite a new revelation to him. He told them that during his congressional career he had made a speech in which he had contended, that if the dominant party forced the negroes to fight consistently would require that party to give the negroes the right to vote. But he did not tell them that he had opposed the measure in question, and that one of his principal reasons for so doing was that that outrage would be but one of a series leading to the evil of negro suffrage. Nor did he tell them that after he had made the speech to which he so frequently recurs to vindicate himself, he had bitterly opposed the emancipation of the blacks and had denounced his present associates for pursuing their evil policy step by step to its legitimate and necessary sequence. It may be perfectly true that the end to which the Radicals have at last come is the necessary result of their whole policy, and that taking their measures one by one they have been consistent with themselves and one another. But that does not show that Mr. Wadsworth was consistent in denouncing the progress of radicalism in all its stages, and then, when the corrupting evil was about to be accomplished, suddenly becoming its advocate. To the minds of those who have watched Mr. Wadsworth's career with interest mingled with admiration, he is always a little confused and incoherent when treating of his personal consistency, and, in their opinion, when turning his back upon his steadfast friends for more than a quarter of a century and in announcing his unhappiness when with them, it would be advisable for him not to attempt to adduce any thing in his past course in support of his present position. Mr. Wadsworth did not think an education at all essential to a voter, and in this respect differed pointedly from George Washington and U. S. Grant, but still he very properly urged the negroes to send their children school. He congratulated them on the fact that not only were they voters, but that every office in Kentucky and in the nation itself, even the presidency, was open to their aspirations. A negro might be elected President of the United States. The entrance was opened to them to the bar, the pulpit, and all the professions. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Wadsworth indulged in the usual Radical exaltation over the State of Mississippi being, through the coercion of Federal bayonets, represented in the United States Senate by a negro—that Revels occupied Jeff. Davis' seat. He proclaimed himself in favor of female suffrage. In fact his speech is represented to us to have been thoroughly radical—thoroughly democratic—a good deal bespoken with humanitarianism—well calculated to make the negroes enter into a monstrous good opinion of themselves.

Railroad Tax Receipts.—These receipts are being bought by some persons as low as ten cents on the dollar. This is a ruinous sacrifice which no one ought to make. Those who hold receipts to any considerable amount had far better keep them and convert them into stock than to sell them for a cent less than fifty cents on the dollar. Eventually the stock will pay a good dividend. But there are many persons in the county whose taxes in the three years will not amount to enough to make a share, and who don't care to buy other receipts so as to entitle them to stock. These persons can do much better with their receipts than to sell at the pitiful price that is being offered for them. Let them bring their receipts to us properly endorsed, and we will receive them at their face value in payment for subscriptions to the Maysville Eagle, Tri-weekly or Weekly. We have already largely increased our circulation in this way, but we have not yet all we want. We wish to place the *Eagle* in the hands of every tax payer in the county, and we take this method of placing it within the reach of all. Small tax payers had much better do this than sell their receipts to speculators at their present fictitiously created market value.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky, closed its semi-annual session at Dover, Mason county, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. There was a large and respectable delegation present, and much business of interest to the Order was transacted; and what contributed most to the interest of this occasion, this Grand body extended an invitation to all members of subordinate Divisions who were in good standing in the Order, to seats in their hall. This invitation was accepted, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege. This, together with the harmony, which characterized their deliberations, rendered the meeting of the Grand Division more interesting and profitable to the cause of Temperance, than any previous meeting held in Kentucky for many years past.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Dover and the adjacent country assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening and were addressed by Colonel A. D. Smalley of Newport, G. W. P., and the Rev. J. W. Zimmerman, of the G. O. S. The audience were profound in their attention to the able and interesting speeches of these gentlemen, and much good is hoped to be the result of their labors in this great cause of men's moral and social reformation.

By a special arrangement for Wednesday evening the church was again crowded by the citizens of that little city and vicinity, and Colonel A. D. Smalley was pressed into the same, and made a bold, telling and thrilling speech, causing some of the pillars of the Church to tremble, in view of their relations to the Church, the community, and their responsibility, and their accountability for their misdeeds and misappropriations of talents. The Colonel takes high grounds, and shows the apathy of the Church, and its hesitation in coming forward in the promotion of the cause of Temperance, and the influence of the pernicious practices in fashionable life, and the demoralizing tendencies and the corrupting influence of the customs and usages of respectable associations. He thinks the Church needs more religion and more practical piety, and less fear of offending the taste for fashionable wine drinking and polite intoxication, and less fear for the rum-seller's influence.

The meeting of the Church was adjourned to a large and spacious hall, where the ladies of Dover had prepared an entertainment for the Sons of Temperance, and in honor of the Grand Division of Kentucky. Your correspondent is incapable of finding language that would do adequate justice to the taste and liberality of the ladies, displayed in the preparation, the arrangement and beautiful supply of everything the country and market afforded. Every variety of fruits of the season, nuts and candies together with the cakes, jellies and ice-cream, all of their own and domestic make, were excellent beyond comparison, and the ladies in charge presided with a refinement, dignity and good taste reflecting credit upon themselves and which sustained the high and honored reputation of Kentucky hospitality.

That unfortunate woman, Mrs. Lincoln, it now appears, has arrived at the end of her pecuniary tether, and exhausted the moneys procured by the sale of the dresses and ornaments of "Mrs. Clarke." She now writes to President Grant that she is not to put two points upon it, a begging letter, setting forth her indigence, and requesting to know what Congress proposes to do towards the alleviation of her woes. This is not a personal or partisan matter. It is a matter which concerns the honor of the nation. Whether by providence or not, it is the duty of Congress, not for her sake at all, but for its own, to make such provision for her as shall secure her from want for the rest of her lifetime. If Mrs. Lincoln had been the widow of a private soldier killed in action she would have been pensioned off. That she is the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States is no reason for a change in the principle, but only a reason for an increase of its application. Though the "line of duty" did not, to many minds, seem to take Mr. Lincoln into the theater on good Friday, it is beyond question that he was killed because he was President of the United States. Let Congress induce Mrs. Lincoln to come home and seclude herself, instead of making a spectacle of herself abroad, in consideration of an ample but not an extravagant annuity.—*New York World*.

BETWEEN the gout, disease of the kidneys, and disorder liver, resulting from excessive drink, Count Bismarck is said to be at death's door. A man about six feet one inch high, taller even than the King of Prussia, of apparently herculean mould, and drawn up to his full height looking the very picture to physical energy and strength, no one would imagine that a frame outwardly so vigorous was sapped by the presence of an insidious disease which was soon to bow the broad towering shoulders, and reduce a strong man almost to a child in feebleness. If his hour indeed has come, then is the age to be deprived of its very foremost statesman, with perhaps the single exception of Louis Napoleon. No finer modern master of the art of Statecraft has yet appeared upon the stage than he, or, let us say, his equal, can be found.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The time of the Circuit Court was occupied last week with a "hog suit," which created considerable interest among farmers and traders in this county. Wesley Wearde died several years since, and a sale of his personal property was had by his widow as administrator. Among the live stock was a large number of hogs, which were sold to different parties. On the morning of the sale by the Administrator she refused to warrant the hogs as sound, though representing them to be so. Some of the hogs were bought by Joshua Burgess, who in turn sold them to Mr. Middleton, stating at the time that they were sound. Middleton issued his note to Mrs. Wearde for \$625 in payment for the hogs. Shortly afterwards some of the hogs sold to Middleton and the other parties were found to be diseased with hog cholera, and a number of them died. Other hogs belonging to Middleton caught the disease from those bought from Mrs. Wearde, and some of them died. Middleton refused to pay the note, alleging as a reason that there was deceit and fraud in the sale—that Mrs. Wearde knew the hogs had the cholera at the time of the sale. Suit was then brought on the note, and the case was continued from term to term, until last week the case was brought up for final trial. Middleton not only claimed that the alleged fraud vitiated the sale, but claimed damages for the loss of the hogs which contracted the disease from those bought from Mrs. Wearde. He utterly failed to prove that Mrs. Wearde knew of the diseased condition of the hogs at the time of the sale. It was proved, however, that the hogs were diseased at the time. A great many witnesses were heard on either side, and the case was elaborately argued by counsel. The jury returned a verdict against Middleton for \$250 with the cost of the proceedings. A suit brought by Mrs. Wearde against a Mr. Chandler which involved the same points was compromised. We understand that Mr. Middleton has removed to Missouri, and the result of the suit must be borne by a Mr. Collins, who was the security of the former.

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By a special arrangement for Wednesday evening the church was again crowded by the citizens of that little city and vicinity, and Colonel A. D. Smalley was pressed into the same, and made a bold, telling and thrilling speech, causing some of the pillars of the Church to tremble, in view of their relations to the Church, the community, and their responsibility, and their accountability for their misdeeds and misappropriations of talents. The Colonel takes high grounds, and shows the apathy of the Church, and its hesitation in coming forward in the promotion of the cause of Temperance, and the influence of the pernicious practices in fashionable life, and the demoralizing tendencies and the corrupting influence of the customs and usages of respectable associations. He thinks the Church needs more religion and more practical piety, and less fear of offending the taste for fashionable wine drinking and polite intoxication, and less fear for the rum-seller's influence.

The meeting of the Church was adjourned to a large and spacious hall, where the ladies of Dover had prepared an entertainment for the Sons of Temperance, and in honor of the Grand Division of Kentucky. Your correspondent is incapable of finding language that would do adequate justice to the taste and liberality of the ladies, displayed in the preparation, the arrangement and beautiful supply of everything the country and market afforded. Every variety of fruits of the season, nuts and candies together with the cakes, jellies and ice-cream, all of their own and domestic make, were excellent beyond comparison, and the ladies in charge presided with a refinement, dignity and good taste reflecting credit upon themselves and which sustained the high and honored reputation of Kentucky hospitality.

That unfortunate woman, Mrs. Lincoln, it now appears, has arrived at the end of her pecuniary tether, and exhausted the moneys procured by the sale of the dresses and ornaments of "Mrs. Clarke." She now writes to President Grant that she is not to put two points upon it, a begging letter, setting forth her indigence, and requesting to know what Congress proposes to do towards the alleviation of her woes. This is not a personal or partisan matter. It is a matter which concerns the honor of the nation. Whether by providence or not, it is the duty of Congress, not for her sake at all, but for its own, to make such provision for her as shall secure her from want for the rest of her lifetime. If Mrs. Lincoln had been the widow of a private soldier killed in action she would have been pensioned off. That she is the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States is no reason for a change in the principle, but only a reason for an increase of its application. Though the "line of duty" did not, to many minds, seem to take Mr. Lincoln into the theater on good Friday, it is beyond question that he was killed because he was President of the United States. Let Congress induce Mrs. Lincoln to come home and seclude herself, instead of making a spectacle of herself abroad, in consideration of an ample but not an extravagant annuity.—*New York World*.

BETWEEN the gout, disease of the kidneys, and disorder liver, resulting from excessive drink, Count Bismarck is said to be at death's door. A man about six feet one inch high, taller even than the King of Prussia, of apparently herculean mould, and drawn up to his full height looking the very picture to physical energy and strength, no one would imagine that a frame outwardly so vigorous was sapped by the presence of an insidious disease which was soon to bow the broad towering shoulders, and reduce a strong man almost to a child in feebleness. If his hour indeed has come, then is the age to be deprived of its very foremost statesman, with perhaps the single exception of Louis Napoleon. No finer modern master of the art of Statecraft has yet appeared upon the stage than he, or, let us say, his equal, can be found.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

FIVE liquor establishments in Worcester, Massachusetts, were visited on Thursday by the State Constabulary, and 3,275 gallons of liquor and 12,000 gallons of ale destroyed. One dealer lost \$4,000 worth of stock. No resistance was offered.

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Bankers.

OFFICE OF

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

February 15th, 1870.
The remarkable success which attended our negotiations of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

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The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea makes it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent capitalists and the country's leading financiers, and it is now known and known integrally, whose connection with that eminent citizen and business man of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

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France.—Premier Olivier on Constitutional Progress.

A mail telegram dated in Paris on the 4th of April, in the evening, reprints as follows:—

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body General Lebeuf announced that the government consented to reduce the military contingent for 1869 from 100,000 to 90,000 men.

M. Grevy questioned the government relative to this constituent power and censured the letter of the Emperor and the *Senatus Consultum*. It said that the latter did not restore the constituent power to the nation and added:—The Emperor, by reserving the right of appeal to a plebiscite, becomes the sole constituent power. *Plebiscite have always been instruments of despotism, and a means of confiscating liberty, and of imposing on a warm nation the immobility of despotic power.*

M. Olivier protested against these statements. He enumerated the political attributes which have been restored to the Legislative body, and maintained that the government had since 1868 shown respect for public opinion. With regard to the privilege of the Emperor to have recourse to a plebiscite, M. Olivier showed that the right of making peace, or war and of dissolving Parliament was reserved to the sovereign in all monarchical States. The Minister of Justice continued:—“Liberty exists in two forms—namely, under a constitutional monarchy; (*it flourishes as well in free America, and the action of the nation is equally efficacious in both.* When ministerial responsibility exists there is no reason to fear despotism. The Emperor will only do what the assembled nation desires. I admit that a plebiscite might become an instrument of despotism; but the same reproach may be made against a Chamber invested with all powers. Your reproach is justify those who daily declare that revolutionary excesses will be the consequence of the liberal measures we propose. The Ministers wish to do nothing without the assent of the Chamber. The Cabinet already possesses the confidence of the Legislative body.”

M. Olivier then announced that the Ministry, having perceived that the reforms already effected and those now proposed touched the essential basis of the plebiscite of 1851, have resolved to submit the *Senatus Consultum* to the approval of the people, who will pronounce their opinion in perfect liberty. The Emperor's government from 1852 to 1860 had required an autocratic constitution, but since 1860 a transformation in a constitutional sense had been gradually going on, and was now completed. M. Olivier concluded as follows:—“We ask that the same sanction that was given to the autocratic constitution be given to a liberal constitution. I confess that we have no uneasiness respecting the result, for the nation is placed between reaction and revolution, and will choose what we offer.”

M. M. Ernest Picard and Jules Favre opposed the project of a plebiscite, and the Chamber afterwards rejected, by 151 votes against 4, a motion made to close the debate, which will be continued to-morrow.

Jumping into Matrimony

Marriage is, unquestionably, as decided a turning-point in human destiny, as can be. It is, however, a turning point which, least of all, should be left to mere blind chance. Yet mere blind chance often rules the result. Everybody recollects how Lord Byron staked on a toss up whether he should make his offer to Miss Milbanke or not. Mr. Grant asserts that there is an English Duke now living, who wrote the following letter, when Marquis, to a friend with whom he had agreed to inspect some carriages in Long Acre.

“It will be unnecessary to meet me, to-morrow, to go to Long Acre to look for a carriage. From a remark made by the Duke, (father) to-day, I fancy I am going to be married.”

Not only had the Marquis left his father to choose a bride for him, and to make the other necessary matrimonial arrangements, but when the intimation was made to him by the Duke that the future Marchioness had been fixed on, he seemed to view the whole affair as if it had been one which did not concern him in the least. We have a similar anecdote of the late Duke of Sutherland: On the morning of the day of his marriage, a friend of his found him leaning carelessly over the railing at the edge of the water in St. James' Park, and throwing crumbs of bread to the ducks: His friend, surprised to see him in such a place, and so engaged, within two hours of the appointed time for his marriage to one of the first women in England—on whose veins the blood of the Howards flowed—exclaimed, “What, you here to-day! I thought you were going to be married this morning?” “Yes,” was his answer given with the most nonchalance, and throwing a few more crumbs to the ducks, without moving from the railing on which he was leaning—“Yes, I believe I am.” I should hope that sensible men do not often leave the choice of a wife to be determined in this indeterminate way.—*London Society.*

In Lowell, Mass. the Hamilton corporation stopped their works for the manufacture of printed fabrics on Monday last for two weeks. The accumulation of goods in the hands of their selling agents is given as the reason.

Flour Mills.

LIMESTONE MILLS.

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